C Programming Week-1

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Platform

- Linux distributions or Cygwin on Windows
- You can install Netbeans on Ubuntu
- GCC Compiler for C programs
- You need to know basic Linux commands
- Compile
 - gcc -o Hello HelloWorld.c
- Run
 - ./Hello

Hello World!

```
#include <stdio.h>

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Int main()
{

printf("Hello World\n");
return 0;
}

Processed by the preprocessor before the program is compiled Standard Input/Output header

The program successfully completed
```

Hello World! Reading Integer

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
  int integer1, integer2;
  int sum;
  printf("Enter first integer: ");
  scanf("%d",&integer1);
  printf("Enter second integer: ");
  scanf("%d",&integer2);
  sum=integer1+integer2;
  printf("Result: %d",sum);
  return 0;
```

Variable definition must be top of the function

Read an integer

d: signed decimal integer

f: floating-point values

c: character

s: string

Control
Statements If
and Switch

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
  int grade;
  printf("Enter grade: ");
  scanf("%d",&grade);
  if(grade > = 90)
     printf("A\n");
  else if(grade>=80)
     printf("B\n");
  else if(grade>=50)
     printf("C\n");
  else
     printf("F");
  return 0;
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
  float n1. n2:
  char c:
  printf("Enter two number: ");
  scanf("%f %f", &n1, &n2);
  getchar(); //Read Newline character from scanf
  printf("Enter operator: ");
  scanf("%c",&c);
   switch(c) {
     case '+':
        printf("\%.1|f + \%.1|f = \%.1|f",n1, n2, n1+n2);
        break:
     case '-':
        printf("\%.1|f - \%.1|f = \%.1|f",n1, n2, n1-n2);
        break:
     case '*':
        printf("%.1lf * %.1lf = %.1lf",n1, n2, n1*n2);
        break:
     case '/':
        printf("\%.1|f / \%.1|f = \%.1|f",n1, n2, n1/n2);
        break:
     // operator is doesn't match any case constant (+, -, *, /)
     default:
        printf("Invalid operator");
  return 0;
```

Loops While - do While

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int counter=0;

  while(counter<5){
    printf("%d\n",counter++);
  }
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int counter=6;

   do{
      printf("%d\n",counter++);
   }while(counter<5);
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Loops for

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=0;i<6;i+=2){
        printf("%d^2=%d\n",i,i*i);
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int height=8;
    int i,j;
    for(i=0;i<height;i++){
        for(j=0;j<height-i;j++){
            printf("*");
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Functions Math Library

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%-20s %.2f\n","sqrt(900):",sqrt(900.0));
    printf("%-20s %.4f\n","exp(1):",exp(1));
    printf("%-20s %.4f\n","log(e)- base:e:",log(2.718282));
    printf("%-20s %.2f\n","log10(100)- base:10:",log10(100));
    printf("%-20s %.2f\n","fabs(-5) absolute:",fabs(-5));
    printf("%-20s %.2f\n","ceil(-5.7) smallest integer but not less:",ceil(-5.7));
    printf("%-20s %.2f\n","floor(-5.7) largest integer but not greater:",floor(-5.7));
    return 0;
}
```

There are also many function such as pow, sin, cos, tan ...

Functions Definition

Each program has consisted of a function called *main* that called standard library functions to accomplish its task.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int square(int y){
  return y*y;
}

int main()
{
  int number = 5;
  printf("Square of %d is %d", number, square(5));
  return 0;
}
```

Functions Definition

```
#include <stdio.h>
int square(int y){
   return y*y;
}

int main()
{
   int number = 5;
   printf("Square of %d is %d", number, square(5));
   return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int square(int y);

int main()
{
   int number = 5;
   printf("Square of %d is %d", number, square(5));
   return 0;
}

int square(int y){
   return y*y;
}
```